

faith by one or two of the States of our own Confederacy, how much more serious and general will not be our loss of character when it shall come to be understood, from our own public acts and proclamations, that, departing from the objects for which the Revolutionary battle was fought—for securing which alone this Government was established; by pursuing which alone the Administration of Washington justly earned the reputation for consummate wisdom and true greatness—we have launched our ship of State into the whirl of European politics, and undertaken, of our own mere authority, and by the act of one branch of this Government alone, usurping a power not belonging to it, to realize the impracticable idea of a BALANCE OF POWER on the Continent of America, and to employ the Army and Navy of the United States in the prosecution of this preposterous and dangerous enterprise!

MR. C. J. INGERSOLL'S LETTER.

We have pleasure in placing before our readers to-day Mr. INGERSOLL'S Letter defining his position in regard to the Free Trade Tariff, &c. We have not, nor ever had, the least disposition to do injustice to that gentleman, as he knows by many evidences. As to differing from him in our political course, since he went off on the Jackson track, and left us, his former associates, on the old Madisonian Republican course, which, come fair weather or come foul, we have ever kept, it was certainly unavoidable. We have no quarrel with him on that account; and, for mere difference of opinion, certainly never shall have any. As an old personal friend, it always grieves us when we find him very much in the wrong; but, when we introduce his name to our readers, it is never with injurious intent, but because he happens, from his position, to represent certain principles which it becomes our duty to discuss.

Thus, lately, among other arguments of his in favor of the Mexican War, (in his Report to the House of Representatives,) of which it would be difficult to decide which was the most exceptionable, we considered what he said of the "admirable system of finance" created by the war as referring to the reduction of the Tariff which took place some months after the war was begun—begin, not, as Mr. INGERSOLL should very well know, by Mexico, but (now avowedly) by the Executive of the United States, in the deliberate prosecution of what it calls "a Continental American policy," in which said policy these United States of America have no proper interest or concern whatever. It seems, however, that in this we did more than justice to Mr. INGERSOLL, and that, instead of a system of low duties on imports, in support of which quite plausible reasons might be advanced, Mr. I. referred to the *Subtreasury*, a system always dreaded by the intelligence of the People, and now so odious to the very persons who nursed it to maturity, that we doubt whether Mr. INGERSOLL be not its only surviving friend among those who are capable of forming a judgment of its merits from its operation. The character of these measures is so well described in a late number of an intelligent Democratic Commercial Journal that it is enough for us to quote the passage:

"The New York Journal of Commerce says: 'The Government have now large sums to pay in New Orleans, but their money is here. The disbursing officers, therefore, give drafts on the Treasury at Washington, which drafts are sold in large sums at one per cent. discount. This is so much loss to the citizen claimants, and so much injustice on the part of the Government; and all from the operation of that miserable abortion of financiering, THE SUBTREASURY! If the old, safe, and cheap system had been continued, the money would have been paid any where and every where, just as the convenience of Government might have required. Now we have got an expensive and dangerous machine just to do mischief.'"

So much for that "admirable system of finance," the Subtreasury, which Mr. I. informs us the war has created. Another blessing, this, for which we are indebted to the present Administration and its chimerical notion of a Continental American interest!

We could here be content to leave Mr. INGERSOLL'S Letter to the sober judgment of our readers. But there is one appeal to us which we cannot pass by in silence; and that is, to tell him "what harm this war does." It is difficult to frame an answer to a question the mere statement of which is a mockery of all humanity, morality, and religion. Perhaps it will be better answered by other questions. What harm is there in wholesale murder, in remorseless cruelty, and in fell destructive wars? What harm in peopling the territories of two Republics with desolate widows and orphan children? What harm is there in fattening the soil of Mexico with the blood and the bodies of our brave fellow-citizens, as well of the army proper as of those enticed to volunteer in the war by the falsest of pretences? What harm in the demoralization of the public sentiment of our own country, of which it were difficult to give a more striking evidence than the shocking levity with which a gentleman of Mr. INGERSOLL'S birth, education, and station speaks of the horrors which cannot fail to attend war, even when necessary, and much more such a needless, wanton, wilful war as that in which we are now engaged?

We have too much regard for the common sense of our readers, and of the great body of the American people, to doubt what would be their reply to these questions. Nay, we would not doubt Mr. INGERSOLL'S own, were his natural sensibilities not blunted and hardened by his long and we dare say painful service in the Locofoco school of politics. And even yet, we should think, there is one argument against this war, which, though steeled by bad and bitter prejudice against considerations addressed to his reason, even he could be made to feel the force of. His gallant son, who is equally an honor to his sire and an ornament to the public service—had he, the pride of that father's heart, laid down his life—we will not say in battle, and in a necessary war, for in that case pride would to some extent offset grief—but, operating on the land in Mexico, had he sunk a victim to disease in its most hopeless form, as thousands of equally beloved sons have done, and in such a war as this, would the thought of the blessings of this war, and the world of good it is doing, or of the share which he has himself had in producing it, reconcile him to his loss, or assuage for a moment his real grief of heart? We know that it would not.

SEVERAL FLOUR SPECULATORS in New York have failed in consequence of the heavy decline in prices. They were quite confident that the Corns would bring intelligence of a still further advance in breadstuffs.

THE UNITED STATES "TARIFF" IN MEXICO.

The subject of the following note—which we copy from the *Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer*—the locality of its origin—the interest attached to the subject of it, identify it to us, as they probably would to the reader, with those powerful Essays on the war with Mexico, published in this paper some months ago, the predictions of which have been so entirely verified by events:

FROM THE MOUNTAINEER.

SIR: I have read in your last paper an editorial article extolling in the successful operation of the "Executive Mexican Tariff," and the falsification of Whig predictions. As I was doubtless one of the Whigs to whom you alluded, allow me to say that your exultation is premature. By the provisions of this Mexican Tariff, all of the goods imported into Mexico and which are consumed by our army are entitled to a drawback. The demand of our army for the merchandise imported will be very large; and until the drawback is refunded upon goods consumed by that army, it will be impossible to say how much revenue will be derived from that measure. I have no doubt, also, that a large amount of merchandise has been shipped to Mexico in anticipation of a treaty of peace, taking it for granted that whenever such a treaty is made that it would contain a provision protecting the interests of merchants who had shipped goods under the authority of our Government. I expressed the opinion that merchandise thus imported into Mexico would not be introduced, to any great extent, into the interior of Mexico and consumed by the Mexicans. That opinion is unchanged. If the reverse shall turn out to be the case, it can only result from the pressing wants, amounting to necessities, of the Mexican people; and I repeat the opinion heretofore expressed that it would have been better to have availed ourselves of these necessities in coercing a peace than to have relieved them for the paltry consideration of a few hundred thousand dollars paid into our Treasury. What we want is peace, and not the collection of revenue in Mexico. In a similar situation ourselves, with our whole coast blockaded, would we not rejoice at a similar measure on the part of our enemy? A very moderate duty paid on the importation by foreign merchants, and the goods supplied to our people, if they wanted them, whilst they need not purchase them if they did not need them? I still believe that, when the drawback is deducted, the revenue derived from this measure will not amount to any considerable sum; and, even if I should be mistaken in this, my opinion of the impolicy of the measure will be unchanged.

To show what very extravagant—we had like to have said very absurd—calculations are put forth by our Government financiers in regard to the probable product of the (unconstitutional) United States Executive Tariff for Mexico, we copy the following from "the Union" of yesterday:

"THE FINANCER.—The 'Intelligencer' of yesterday calls our attention, in the body of a communication, to the suggestion of its correspondent, (whom it styles a 'sanguine merchant,') that, from the alleged drain of specie to Mexico for the war, and the heavy expected imports under the tariff of 1846, and the fall of breadstuffs, we may expect a derangement of our finances next year. We will answer these Whig predictions of evil in their order.

"As to the drain of specie by the war, to Mexico: The expenses will diminish greatly hereafter, and the means increase. The duties accrued under the Mexican tariff, as a military contribution, already exceed half a million in value, and must rapidly augment under the pledge recently given, that, in the event of peace, the imports shall be exempt from any new duty or confiscation. These duties, if the war continues, will furnish all the specie required to be remitted to Mexico; and we shall, in time, have large exports to the United States of specie from Mexico, in payment for our imports. These exports are already greater to Mexico, by actual returns, than to almost any other country except Great Britain; and as we occupy the interior will rapidly augment. A trade with Mexico (silver being her great staple export) brings nearly the whole return in specie. This specie thus brought to us from Mexico, even under her high, and, in many cases, prohibitory tariff, reached some years ago nearly nine millions of dollars in a year. Under the present reduced duties, with all the prohibitions of imports abolished, as also the removal of the onerous export duty on specie, we should not be surprised to see our imports of specie from Mexico, in return for our exports, reach twelve millions per annum. The drain, then, will be from Mexico to the United States.

"As to the tariff of 1846, and the fall of breadstuffs: Our principal export is cotton; and the same vessel which brings the news of a fall of breadstuffs from the highest point, informs us of a rise in cotton more than equivalent to the fall in breadstuffs. Breadstuffs, however, still bring a good price, and the foreign market for them is established, and especially for Indian corn; and there cannot be a doubt, large as imports of goods may be, that our exports, including the earnings by freight, will more than equal the imports."

The President of the United States, in his reply to the address of Mayor DAVIES at Baltimore on Tuesday, said:

"The purpose of my brief visit is to pay my respects to my fellow-citizens of Baltimore and of the Northern section of this country. Had I postponed it beyond the present summer, it is not probable that any other convenient opportunity to make it would have occurred during the period of my term of official service, at the close of which I shall retire to private life."

The Jalapa correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican* gives the following information in a letter dated—

"JALAPA, MAY 26, 1847.

"A warm and somewhat severe rupture has broken out between Gen. Scott and the Clerk of the State Department, Mr. TRIST, who has been sent here as a sort of *Generalissimo* of the American army. This Mr. TRIST, in the exercise of his mongrel plenipotentiary and military powers, addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, directing him as to what move he must make with his troops. A portion of those directions were such as Gen. Scott believed were at war with the best interests of our Government, and the tendency of which would be the protraction, rather than a termination of hostilities. It was the correspondence growing out of this difference of opinion that was the immediate result of this rupture. Copies of all the correspondence, I learn, have been submitted by General Scott to the War Department; and if, at the next session of Congress, they are not voluntarily produced, justice to the country as well as to Gen. Scott will demand that they should be made public light of day by means of a resolution calling for them."

Not far from five millions of dollars are yearly earned in Massachusetts by females employed in the various factories and manufactories of straw, hats, stockings, &c. About forty thousand females are thus annually employed.

INDIANA.—It appears that ANDREW KENNEDY is not the Democratic candidate for Congress in the tenth district. The person nominated in his place is Mr. M. ROCKBIE. The Whig candidate is W. G. EWING, of Fort Wayne.

ALABAMA.—SAMPSON W. HARRIS, of Wetumpka, has been nominated by the Democrats of the third district for Congress. The late member, Mr. CORRELL, was a candidate for re-election, but the Convention rejected him for his vote, it is said, to censure General TAYLOR.

At a public meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday last a committee of twenty was appointed to represent that city in the Harbor and Lake Convention to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on the 5th of July. At the head of this committee is the Hon. J. R. INGERSOLL.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune gives some further items of intelligence from the city of Mexico, as follows:

We have seen a letter from one of the American officers now a prisoner in Mexico. It was dated May 28th. He had been promised his liberty again and again, but expected to be released on the 30th beyond a doubt. He writes that Gen. Scott was expected to enter the capital within eight days, and he did not anticipate that any formidable opposition would be made to him.

Whilst exercising supreme power, Santa Anna on the 23d ultimo directed that every prosecution against military persons should be discontinued, and all accused of offences be at once set at large.

From private letters from the capital, which we have seen, we feel persuaded that little opposition to Gen. Scott's entrance into the city will be made. *El Republicano* urges strenuously that the seat of Government should at once be transferred. Then, should the capital fall, it urges, the Government will still exist, and form a centre of union and a rallying point. The editor urges the point with such force that we are persuaded he anticipated no formidable opposition to Gen. Scott's advance.

In an earlier article upon the subject of the defence of the capital, *El Republicano* sets down the troops available for the purpose as follows: The garrison then in the capital (the 26th of May) was not far from 10,000 men, while there were to arrive, says the editor, from the State of Guanajuato 3,000, from the south of Mexico 3,000, from Michoacan 2,000, and from Queretaro 1,000. We infer from allusions made to an article in *El Razonador* that the latter paper ridicules the idea of making any defence of the city.

We see nothing in the papers about the formidable works said to be going on at Rio Frio. We are inclined to the opinion that the resistance anticipated at this point has been much exaggerated. The Mexican papers which we have seen say nothing about it, and speak only of the fortifications in the immediate vicinity of the capital.

We are at a loss to understand the various movements among the military chieftains of Mexico. We have the resignations of Santa Anna, Bravo, and Rincon, and the arrest of Almonte, all within the space of eight or ten days, and the departure of other generals to remote points, and Santa Anna during the time was exercising full sway and extending every indulgence to the soldiery. It looks as though parties were marshalling their forces for a struggle for power among themselves rather than to defend their country against a foreign foe.

We find in the papers a copy of the new constitution, or rather the amendments to the constitution of 1824, which have been adopted. The addresses, too, of Gen. Herrera, Gen. Santa Anna, and the President of the Supreme Court upon the former promulgation of the new law, are given at length. We have looked into that of Gen. Herrera with much curiosity to find what he has to say of the war. He touches upon it only in general terms. He says that a people truly free was never yet conquered by a foreign invasion, and conjures Mexicans to lay aside their animosities and unite in support of the laws and constitution. This done he promises that their defence of the independence of their country cannot fail. Santa Anna's address is in his usual vein; we get no new ideas of his designs from it.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. SCOTT.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURE OF JUNE 15.

The steamship *Telegraph* arrived last evening, having left Vera Cruz on the 4th instant, Tampico on the 7th, and Bras Santiago on the 10th instant.

The *Telegraph* brought over, among many other passengers, Brig. Gen. JOSEPH LANE. The *Telegraph's* news from Vera Cruz is not so late as the *Fanny's*, but we have received by her a letter from Mr. Kendall, not without interest, though not so late as we have published from him:

JALAPA, (MEXICO,) MAY 22, 1847.

There is nothing new of importance to communicate. The better classes at Puebla appear to be well enough disposed towards the Americans, although they perhaps do not altogether like the idea that a force of 3,000 men should enter a city of nearly 100,000 souls, and be lodged in the lower classes—the *ladinos* and *peones* with which *Pueblo* is composed—are evidently but ill-disposed towards us. One of General Worth's men has already been assassinated, but fortunately the murderers were immediately arrested. On the alcalde's telling Gen. W., that, according to their law, a year and a half would elapse before the case of the assassins could be settled in the courts of Puebla, he was informed that an American tribunal would render them full justice in a day and a half! The miscreants are now where they never will commit another murder.

It is said that supplies of all kinds can be readily obtained at Puebla. The wheat crop has just ripened, and is most abundant.

Gen. Scott's last proclamation has been generally circulated at Puebla, and it is said with much excellent effect. No less than three editions of it had been printed, and still the inhabitants were calling for more. The demand for it alone would show that its effects have been salutary. The numerous bands of military desperadoes and lawless desperadoes of the Government, are doubtless doing all they can to put down the circulation and deaden its influence upon the masses; but they cannot keep it out of the hands of the middle and better class of citizens, the laborious and thinking artisans, nor prevent them from perusing and pondering upon its contents.

There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what is to be the winding up of this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely, or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. As a nation, Mexico is the hottest bed of the slave-trade, and her independence is a burden to the world. If left to herself she would in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions. No protection whatever could be given either to life or property: there are no men in the country who could make headway against the torrent of abuses that would at once creep into every department: there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable Government. What, then, is she to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly helpless to be left to herself, I repeat that the better plan would be to take her at once under our protection. Let some honest and well-meaning man—there may be a few of them left—let some one of those who are honest and well-meaning men, give him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolutions, and awe the hungry hordes of leeches who have so long preyed upon the country. If they raised a *grito* or *pronunciamiento*, put them down by the bayonet: pronunciamientos would soon become unfashionable if the precious blood of those who started them was brought in jeopardsy. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly forces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them.

These remarks have been hastily thrown together, but they may possibly be as good as any speculations that can be formed. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country. He starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules which govern human nature, while it is notoriously a fact that they have long since thrown all ordinary rules at defiance. The Chinese, when they painted hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that what they say in them is all true—that they really are a great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURE OF JUNE 17.

The ship *Massachusetts* arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 11th instant. She brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers. The following deaths occurred on board:

C. Gaines, of the Mounted Rifles, and John Drew, of Company I, 7th Infantry, died on board before the *Massachusetts* left Vera Cruz, and were sent on shore for interment on the 11th of June. On the 12th of June John Pope, of the Mounted Rifles, and John Smith, of Company C, 7th Infantry, died at sea. On the 13th J. F. Carson, South Carolina volunteers, and H. Heck, 2d dragoons. On the 15th L. Grover, Company E, Mounted Rifles.

The vomito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz. We regret extremely to say that Paymaster Bosworth, who sailed from here only on the 18th ultimo, sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the vomito. His remains were brought back on the *Massachusetts* in charge of his brother.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerrillas, which has been partially successful. By the *Fanny* we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th instant for Puebla, under command of

Lieut. Col. McIntosh. The train had in charge \$225,000 in specie, of which sum \$100,000 belonged to the Paymaster's Department, the remainder to the Quartermaster's. One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack-mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th instant, and on Sunday, the 6th, when it had advanced about twenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerrillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance. The attack was made upon each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time—the principal point, however, being the wagons, which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed—though not those containing the specie—two hundred mules loaded with subsistence were taken, and thirty of our men killed. The American Eagle of the 9th says our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts from responsible sources give us, as we have done, at thirty men.

The check was so severe that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent to Gen. Cadwalader at Vera Cruz. The General left on Monday evening, the 7th instant, with a force of about five hundred men and four howitzers. Private accounts say further, that on the 10th a part of the volunteers also left, with four howitzers, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th, the day the *Massachusetts* left. On the 10th a large mail was dispatched to this port on the propeller *Washington*, which may be hourly expected. Her letters may bring us further details.

No later news had been received from the army of General Scott. The reason is obvious; for the present at least the communication has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this as at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwalader will no doubt open a passage to Jalapa at once; but it indicates a necessity for some cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of these guerrillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing our horses. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by these predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town.

The *New Orleans Bulletin* states that the train which was attacked consisted of one hundred and thirty-two wagons and six hundred pack-mules. The fighting continued at intervals for three days, with a loss on our side of thirty men, besides two hundred of the pack mules captured, and thirty-five of our wagons, with their contents, destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, the horses having been killed in the previous fighting. It was thought Col. McIntosh could hold his position until the arrival of Gen. CADWALADER.

On the evening of the 10th a body of twenty-five guerrillas made an attack on fourteen Americans and two Mexicans, who were in charge of horses, about five miles from the city. The Mexicans, not answering to the challenge, were fired upon by the guard and six killed, but they succeeded in carrying off ten horses. The next morning the two Mexicans persuaded the second in command to accompany them in search of these horses, and so soon as they were out of sight of the guard they hung the officer, and mounting another Mexican on his horse, succeeded in driving off sixty of the best horses. A stronger force was sent from the city, but neither the Mexicans nor the horses were to be found.

THE LATE NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF JUNE 18.

We have seen a letter from an officer of the regular army at Vera Cruz, who has good opportunities for forming correct opinions, in which he has pronounced with strictness on the subject of the recent attack upon our train. He alludes to the report that the enemy are destroying the Puente Nacional, which would greatly interfere with it, but entirely impedes the passage of artillery and wheel carriages, as the main route leads directly across that bridge.

A more serious apprehension, however, exists that the enemy will again take possession of Cerro Gordo, and defend that pass against any reinforcements going to Gen. Scott. If that be the case, the present train and escort, even after they are joined with the additional force under Gen. CADWALADER, and also admitting they were not interrupted by the destruction of the National bridge, would not be able to force that pass; for if the enemy are in sufficient numbers to attack eight hundred regulars, and oblige them to trench for their defence, they could hold in check or repulse four hundred under such advantages, as to position, which Cerro Gordo would afford to them.

To seize and hold that pass, at present, with any thing like a strong force, would also place Gen. Scott in an unpleasant situation, and might oblige him to retrace his steps, in order to force open his communications with Vera Cruz, so that his reinforcements could join him.

The prestige arising from the unvaried success in all our military operations is at present exercising a vast influence upon the enemy, and the loss of this, from any partial success on their part, such as the capture or even the repulse of a train or a detachment, would be very unfortunate, as it would induce new and more desperate energy among them, and probably induce a more general turn out, or even a popular rising of the people.

GARRISON OF VERA CRUZ.—We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of Gen. CADWALADER, has been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack by any thing like the number said to be under Pedro Jarueta. There were not more than forty men fit for duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua when the *Massachusetts* left.—N. O. Times.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

From the *Matamoros Flag* of the 7th instant we learn that Col. Doniphan, with a portion of his command, passed down the Rio Grande on the 5th instant. The *Flag* thus speaks of them:

"The unshorn beards and goat and deer skin robes of many of them reminded us of descriptions we had read of the inhabitants of some of the countries of the Russian empire. They stopped in town a couple of hours. Col. Doniphan is a stout, rough-featured, good-natured-looking sort of a man. He brought along with him Clark's battery, and ten pieces of cannon captured at Sacramento. The sick, &c., forty or fifty wagons, with several hundred mules, were turned over to the quartermaster."

The volunteers are returning from Gen. Taylor with great rapidity. Ere this he is left without any of the volunteers who fought under him at Buena Vista. The letter we give below from our special correspondent contains the latest information as to the probable movements of Gen. Taylor.

Brig. Gen. Hopping has arrived in Matamoros, and occupies Gen. Cushing's former quarters.

SALTILLO, MEXICO, MAY 21, 1847.

There is no doubt that we shall march upon San Luis at a very early period—as soon as a sufficient number of troops arrive from below—and from San Luis to the city of Mexico. A communication received from Gen. Scott by Gen. Taylor a few days ago, giving a brief account of the battle near Jalapa, directs Gen. F. to move at once, or as early as possible, to San Luis, where he expects to find a letter would reach him, to the city of Mexico. So that Gen. Taylor will not probably remain any time at San Luis, unless he receives orders there, but, leaving a garrison for the place, will proceed with the residue of his command to the city of Mexico. The troops will probably not retrace its steps this way, as there will be no occasion for it. I have, therefore, a fair prospect of "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas" as well as some other people, and if I live through the campaign and return via Vera Cruz, I shall have seen quite as much of the country as I care about.

Col. DECEPERS, with the residue of his command, arrived at camp this morning, and reported to Gen. Worth. It is thought that the artillery companies under Capt. WEIDENMANN, attached to this command, will consent to return during the war, but I hardly think such will be the case. The regiment is under orders to march on Sunday, the 23d, for the Brazos, there to be discharged. The two Illinois regiments will march from here on the 30th or 31st instant, and the Arkansas cavalry on the 1st of June. The two Indiana regiments, 2d and 3d, will proceed on Monday. The troops, then, of the old stock will all be gone, except Ben McCulloch's company of Texan Rangers.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF JUNE 23.

THE FLURRY WITH BRAZIL.—We have been favored with a Pernambuco paper of the 19th May, (the paper itself is entitled the "Thirtieth of May") from which we translate the annexed letter, dated

RIO JANEIRO, APRIL 23, 1847.

In my last I mentioned the current rumor that, by way of satisfaction to Brazil, the Minister of the United States (Mr. WISE) and Commodore ROUSSAU had been recalled. The contrary is the fact: it is we who have given satisfaction, after being ourselves insulted. This intelligence is now confirmed, and excites the indignation of all except Americans, if indeed I should except the more reasonable of the Americans themselves.

The origin of the difficulty was the arrest of some sailors belonging to the American frigate, who got drunk and fought in the palace yard, one of them being armed. An American officer had the audacity to draw his sword upon the guard of the Imperial palace, (his majesty the Emperor not being at the time within,) in order to rescue the sailors by force. He, too, was arrested, but in a few days all were released, (parattencao,) out of respect to the United States Government. Hence the insulting notes of Mr. WISE, who threatened to fire upon Rio de Janeiro. Hence, too, the omission of the frigate to salute or to hoist her flag, and the neglect of Mr. WISE to go to the palace and attend the Emperor on the occasion of the baptism of the Princess ISABEL, and of the birthday of his Majesty. To the same circumstances may be traced the speech of Mr. WISE on board an American ship, (to which he compared the infant daughter of a common sailor (to which he was godfather) to the august Brazilian Princess), a piece of eloquence, says a journal of the United States, for interest and diversion, has not been surpassed since the days of Don Quixote de la Mancha.

The most important feature of the case is not the arrest of drunken sailors, but the insults to the Emperor, who, Mr. WISE ought to know, has nothing to do with police matters. Neither Mr. WISE nor Mr. ROUSSAU could no longer remain at the Court of Brazil as commissioners of a friendly nation. But, in opposition to this, our Minister in the United States, Mr. LISBOA, after withdrawing two notes, sent a third, in which he promised that the Brazilian Government would use its best endeavors to prevent such occurrences in future; that is to say, that no American sailor, from a ship of war, shall be arrested in Brazil, however drunk or disorderly he may be, and that American officers shall be at liberty to attack with arms the Brazilian Guard in order to prevent the capture.

It is asserted with confidence that Mr. LISBOA exceeded his instructions, and exhibited a great want of tact—that he is going to be dismissed and tried—and that the Government of Brazil insists that Brazil ought not to give but to receive satisfaction in the case.

What the sequel will be we know not; but with many others we are convinced that the argument is entirely on our (the Brazilian) side, and that, were the Government to assent to the satisfaction rendered by Mr. LISBOA, it would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the United States over Brazil. It is one of those unheard-of facts which make even cold hearts burn with indignation.

It now (April 24) appears that Mr. WISE has been dismissed by his Government, and Col. Ton substituted in his place. This puts a different face upon the transaction. As it would have been, above all, insufferable for Mr. WISE to continue as resident Minister of the United States near the Government of Brazil, so, he being removed, there is no difficulty in adjusting the affair, and bringing it to a peaceful conclusion.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

We take it for granted that the Journal of Commerce would not have admitted the foregoing Letter into its columns, unless from a respectable source. But it may also be from a prejudiced source; and we could not willingly believe that it does justice either to our own Diplomatic and Naval officers at Rio Janeiro, or to Mr. LISBOA, the respected Representative of the Government of Brazil at this Capital, whose recall, we repeat, if it have actually taken place, is very much to be regretted. We give the above, in a word, as containing the only intelligence on the subject which has recently reached us from any quarter.—Nat. Intell.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA HARVEST.

The harvest has commenced in Frederick county. The *Examiner* says: "Several farmers in our immediate vicinity commenced cutting wheat on Monday last, and others are beginning day after day." As to Washington county, the *Hagerstown News* says: "The grain harvesting in this county will commence, generally, towards the close of this week or the beginning of next. We learn that several fields of May wheat have already been harvested, and that the yield was found most abundant."

In reference to the Virginia harvest, we are gratified in having the following from the *Charlestown Free Press* of Wednesday to add to what has before been given. It says: "Our farmers are now generally engaged in harvesting, and, from all we can learn, we believe there will be a larger yield than that of last year, and the quality of the wheat of a much higher order."

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Our readers will often have noticed in statements respecting the slave trade on the coast of Africa mention of the name of one Capt. Canot as proprietor of a very extensive slaving establishment there. We learn that this Captain CANOT, who arrived in this city but a few days ago, was yesterday arrested by officer Smith, one of the U. S. Marshal's deputies, on a charge of having violated the laws of the United States relative to the slave trade, by having, in December last, fitted out in this port a vessel to be engaged in the slave trade, in which he himself went as passenger to the coast of Africa.—N. Y. Courier.

SHIP AND TYRUS FEVER.—A letter from Dr. Douglas, at the Quarantine Station, Gross Isle, dated June 18, received in Montreal, gives some idea of the melancholy condition of vessels quarantined there:

The *Pursuit*, Spencer, from Liverpool: the master, mate, and all the men, save one, sick in hospital; was obliged to send hands from the shore to remove his sick and dead.

The *Lotus*, Watson, from Liverpool, had had some of his sick removed to hospital; expects to land the rest of the sick in a day or two. He had 70 deaths, 12 since her arrival.

The *Rose*, McKinlay, from ———, has nearly 100 sick; lost fourteen the day of her arrival, and seven the day of total death the nearly 80.

The *Lady Flora* Hastings, from Cork: passengers landed, except the sick, (73,) who are still on board; has buried 60.

The ship *Sabran*, Wilson, from Liverpool, has about 60 sick; buried 35; has a medical man on board who attends to the sick.

The *Jessie Gorman*, from Limerick: sick 45, still on board; mate and ten of the crew ill; buried 30 of her passengers.

MONTREAL, JUNE 21.—The last accounts from Gross Isle are, we deeply regret to say, very far from being satisfactory. During the week ending on the 13th instant, out of 1,640 sick, in hospital and aloft, no less than 249 had died; and there are scarcely any grounds for alarm as to the general sanitary condition of the Province. The mortality has hitherto been almost entirely confined to the quarantine station at Gross Isle (which, we may inform our readers at a distance, is an island in the St. Lawrence about fifty miles below Quebec) and to the emigrants. We know of no instance of fever having been introduced among our own people by the emigrants.